AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Panis, June 7, 1855 The Late Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor-Napoleon's Popularity with the Court and Arisobeeracy of England—The Advent of Napohan Still a Term in the Series of Progress—
The Power and Position of the Present Empire—The Enploded Republican Leaders, Kussuth, Ledru Rollin and
Lamagtine—In What Respect Napoleon is Superior to
Them All—Imposs bility of Establishing a Republic Now
—Berors and Crimes of the Socialists—The Pauper Roh of
Europe and the Nocialist Criment—New from the Theament Was—The Association Comment—New from the Thea-War—The Approaching Summer Campaign in the —The War Not Ended with the Taking of Constannaople—The Cira in Berlin and on the Rhine—The Pa-ris Exhibition and its Great London Prototype—Our Diplomatic Relations with France Reduced to Sere Official Eviquete by the Osteni Conferences—Affairs of Spain and Portugal—Presence of American Charges in Paris —Lord Clarendon on Mr. Buchana—Mr. Dodge Lef. Paris for Madrid—Horace Greeley Out of Prison—Ru

wars About Henry A. Wite.

The late attempt to assuminate the Emperor has erested very little sensation, and was quickly ex-plated by the execution of the assessin. It was no man who a tempted to plunge his country once more into anarchy and confusion, but an Italian, who acted from revinge, and without a distance political motive. In the present state of pub-Be affairs in Europe, the government of Napoleon 14 a necessity, not only to the prosperity and lower of Prance, but to every State not directly interested to uphelding and increasing the power of the Cear. Nothing but a sense of that necess ty could have rendered Napoleon papular with the court and arittowacy of England, or procured for him those ovetions by which his progress through Rogland has recently been signalized. Certainly no tale of the "Arabien Nights," no German ghost story, appreaches, in this instance, the sober realities of history, or furnishes a more instructive commentary on the morals and fashions of the times. Wandeon III., whatever may be said of his mode

of accending the throne, is the embodiment of the seventionary spirit of France, so far as regards its antagonism to ancient biogeraft and aristocracy. In this sense it is still the representative of revolution and democracy, though not in that constitusional form which secures its permanent ascen lancy. He is a term in the series of progress that marks the dissolution of the stagmant and superannuated forms of civilization of olden times, though the structure be would rear in their stead may be equally doomed to speedy decay. The republic of 1848 was far less dangerous to the cause of despotism than the Empire under Napoleon III. The former created merely an antagonism to monarchy without exhibiting any capacity for establishing i self in its place; the latter, be attacking the very read and from of eriental despotism in the person of the Czar, is preparing Western and Central Europe for a normal ferelogement of liberal principles. As long as Russia is in the field with her half million of Cossa ks, every republican movement in Europe most go through the ordest of strife and bloods hed. with all the chances and uncertainties of war against it; while the very military direction which thus given to it, exposes it to the violence of individual passion and to the ambitious desires of mecemful leaders.

The republic of France had already been emerged into a dictatorship when Napoleon succeeded to the government. It had lost the respect of its enemies, and the support of its friends, and might have been subjugat d by foreign arms, had not the accession of the Emperor revived the souvenire of a great sation, by inspiring the most national element of France, the army, with new bypes of the feture. No one denies that France, at this moment, is more powerful than abe has been at my period since 1812; that he government is more efficient and stronger within and without than any that preceded it for the last half century; that it holds the rate of Expept in its hands, and that it has raised the constituted in which Frenchmen are held throughout the word. This, in itself, is sufficient to secure the popularity of the Empérôr with the misses, while it dearms the opposition of thise who either preceded or expect to succeed him in the minagement of public affairs. Vistor Hago, is the vary left speech in the Republican Assembly, reproached the government with gowerice and imbedity. He pointed to the difference between the times when Rapole in Bonaparte prepared to fight the world deal with Russis, and the a trust position of France, with the cars of the leaders of the republic bent to the ground to learn the aperoach of the Costack. Well, what has Navoleon III. done since his accession to the three? He has taken up the give of defance which the Coar had thrown down to his up le, and by that means restored France te her normal condition on the continent of Europe. If he succeeds, the republican leafers themselves will have furneshed the testimany by whom his acts will be justified and their own condemned. Kossuh, when within a few miles from Vienna, pamed, and did not vesture to attack aust is in her own capital. Ledru Rollin and Lenarties had no idea of bidding defiance to the Haly Alliance of nation, by inspiring the most national element of

his acts will be justified and their own condemned. Koussih, when within a few miles from Vienna, paused, and did not vesture to attack due; is it her own capital. Ledru Bollin and Lusartine had no idea of bidding defiance to the Hijy Aliance of Rassia, Prussia and Austria, while the clitzen king in 1830 had nothing but works of compassion for strengthing and blesdung Poland. The republican leaders were men of seatiment without actuality. Nat oleon III. Surpasses them all in his knowledge of the French people, in his judgment of the philical condition of Europe, and in his knowledge of the French people, in his judgment of the philical condition of Europe, and in his governmen in especity. Against such odd, the regulities of Carties of nonly hope to prevail by the dagger of the assassin; but it is a great mis ake to suppose that his downfall of the empire would smooth the way for the triumphant success of the regulities. Against such odd, the regulities of the National Assembly of 1848. A sepablic could not now be established passefully; nor could a republic, with its numerous factions, on dout the present war with Russis with the required energy and unity of purpose. It is coustificated had been the present war with Russis with the required energy and unity of purpose. It is coustificated by the success of society the new Emperor has taken under his especial protection; the army, the elergy, and the working classes. The first is in its punch had been not archine either national prosperity or national sory.

Three orders of society the new Emperor has taken under his especial protection; the army, the elergy, and the working classes. The first is in his penalte to his success; the second. I presume, is more in the nature of vaccination to protect France from the nature of vaccination of which they not only failed, but secesse y to point out the transition from the present state to that state of iteal existence in which
society riself becomes a great insurance company
against the hunger and thirst of the individual. Fo
suppose that the history of the last five thorsand
years is nothing but an error, that that which has
been is not necessary to that which is to be, is not
only denying God's providence, but is flagrant contradiction with every principle of natural slence.
Those who, under such amplices, claim to be philosophers, have but a small appreciation of the true
spireton of philosophical truth, and are it best
int quacks in politica. The socialists of France
have ruined the republic, and would ruin any government that should attempt to reduce their principles to practice.

The news from the theatre of war continues to be
faverable to the Allies, though one cannot belp being struck by the valuage language with which every
livits advantage obtained by the troops or makes of
England and France is paraded to the world. In the
present attituce of Austria and Prussis, it is maileffect of each victory is more cared for that fire miltary advantage flowing from it, an lit is but ince evident, even from the tone of the off lab reas, that a
secody pence is more hoped for than expected. We
shall have a summer campaign in Boutners Rassis;
but whether the Allies or the Russians winter in
Schastopol will not be decisive for the speedy ter-

miration of heatilities. The humbrose my Constantinopie out Value have already effected a lodgment in Bertulia the advanced Coreach Goard is already out in her his inde to talk of homology in the heat in the Back heat. The war most eventually by fought out on the hattle fields of Garmaus; but the scale to the too far advanced to own the campaign now. My impression is, Leuis Napoleou will eventually take the command of the army of the Ruine; but he will hardly venture to supersect Pelaestr in the Crimes.

The Exhibition has not yet fairly got under way; but it would be wrong, on that account, to propode it a failure. As a place of amissement, the Palais d'industrie is containly inferior to the Crystal Palace. It is reither as brilliant, for does it contain as many objects of coriosity. Crowns and see pires, diamones from India, and statuary from all the museums of Europe, are not adding to the splendor of the orderion; but in a practical, commercial point of view, the Palais Exhibition is not inferior to the London one. There were 18,000 exhibitors in London, and there are 20,000 exhibitors in Palis, while it is the chiece of the exhibition furnished as standard of comparison, for it foreighed on proces. It is not sufficient to have these fabrics as an article of commerce, the prices at which they may be furnished to consumers must be furnished, when it will at once specar who to of the two is likely to con meand the respective value of these fabrics as an artice of commerce, the prices at which they may be furnished to observe the of the two is likely to commend the subject of the price and the second of the price of the

the exhibition into measurantees, macrises, and raw products are worke of the fiee are, for which a separate building has been engaged. The exhibition itself will not be in full hisst till the lat of July.

Our diplomatic relations with France continue undetained by new complications, and are confined to diplomatic etiquette. The Ostend Contences, though not as treely commented upin as was expected, are effectually preventing any cordulation to the first and appreciated bad not Mr. Mason's illness furnished an immediate excuss for the suspension of intimate relations.

The affairs of Soain are engaging the deepest solicitude of the Emperer, and the presence of the King of Portugel in Paris furnishes the theme of vacious cosjectures, which, as yet, are ton vague to be embodied in a sangible form, it is not likely, now-ever, that our diptomatic agents in Europe will learn more than mere rummes in regard to any movement contemplated by the Western Powers. They had no other relation than that of suspected strange as is London, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Naples and the Hague, and are little more than uncoent ciphers at Berlin, Petersburg and Constantinople. They must acquire a character before they can command the influence due to thair stations at the presentatives of ore of the greatest and most powerful republics with has yet appeared on the historical stage. Lond Ciarendon has expressed his wenderment at the Buchanan's continued residence in London. He it may his political standing at home far above that of a minister plenipotentary, and regrets that he should not return home to astend to the elections. Very amische that Lord Ciarendon; and almost as food of Mr. Bachanan as the Empress Enganic is of the cross of Americana Paris. Mr. Dodge left Paris for Madrid on Friday last. Our Charges to Rume, Houlson and Portugal respectively, or joy than elections, has just been set at liberty. The pulsoner remained, throughout his short confirmation in the Preces of the New York Crystal Palace exhibition, has just here set at

Admission - Blank Appearance of the Building -Galleries of the Exposition des Beaux Arte-English and French Painters - The American

Department, &c., &c. Since my last the Paris Exhibi i in has entered upon another phase, and been rendered accessible to a I comers on payment of one franc instead of five; the exceptional days being Fridays, when the

charge for admission remains as before, and Sucdays, when it is four sous.

Rut alas, a Nemesis would appear to dog its heels at every turn, and, as if in revenge for all this vaunt and mockery of peaceful arts, when peace like a frightened bird has fied from the Old World, and speeding across the far Atlantic seeks seem to render abortive all the efforts of its best frierds to emancipate it from the August mêlée which has characterized it from the beginning. On Saturday, the first day of the redu tion, a respectable number of well dressed persons took advantage of it; but except that few could find a chair or beach whereon to repose their wearied limbs, there was a; all hours of day ample from and verge enough for many a thousand more. It was, how ever, impossible not to remark the look o blank disappointment that for the most part pervaded the countenances of the greater portion a t one present. How could it indeed be otherwise Since Sanday, when all the world, free of charge, had, by Imperial grace, been admitted to see, source-ly anything worthy of the name had been done. It is true, the red clay which formed the images of the great central fountain had assumed a bue of bronze. though the bricklayer and pisatorer still plied their respective trades at the basta; but the French gal lery yet remained a barren desert, and many exhibi-tors in the transcept veiled the r treasures from the eye of a scorching sun - and consequently from that of the visitem - which darted its piecong rays through the roof, over part of which was cant, as if in jest, a small portion of canvass, which the east wind toosely flapped hither and thinner as it listed. Pending the completion of the refereire in the Pano rama, two buffets have been improvised, which would be disgraced by comparison with many an auberge in the environs of Paris. Pale ate. to be sure, is a luxury provided, but at 1.00 france and a half the pint bottle, the usual charge for which is, at the most respectable wine me the difference ton sous. The hammer never cased its diffining. In thing a vivity, elightly fell weekly the grating saw; the smell of pain, was parenting rife, and the general appearance reminded one of a half stocked, haif unished watch has suddenly seized by the balliffs. I rushed out in disguet, determined to wait for the next day, and see wast of feet the admission charge of force sus would have, both upon the public and the Palace, and in the meanume found my way to the Exposition day

feet the admission charge of fore suss would have, both upon the public and the Falase, sod in the meantime found my way to be Exposition des Beanx Arts.

This is clearly the only bright feature of this wast, invitedly undertaking. Many hundreds of engate equipages stood at the door, and the class of visitors, it was easy to observe, was of a very superior description to what I had just left. Rosming along these anachous and beaustfuly lighted galeries where the claffedware of modern European artists from every school but that of Russia may be seen at a glatce, the delight of the speciation broke out researchly to those entindistic expressions which the Freight lunguage so admirably supplies. The Eggint school still evidently attracted the larger share of attentions both from the interest attached to the subjects and the reputation of the srists, as well as from the let that the greater hard of the French specimens are turn obtained familiar to the public eye. Indeed, it is tell known that may be remed to a make the may be remed to a make the may be sufficiently before and the public eye. Indeed, it is tell known that may be remed our taste white or was of principles while habitute freely given up their tengure. There is little doubt, ho wever, that this pand the axial time freely given up their tengures. There is little doubt, ho wever, that this pand of the exhibition is every day increasing in repution. On Sunday leaf, the in moment number of tiers at four-sons, formed a striking contrast in that, which availed itself of this small charge at Palais de Pladustie, It was remarked that we are son of the English artists especially pleng to the

management.
The picture of the general per dominant.
The picture of the general per dominant.

The picture of the general per dominant.

Albert, from its subject, found a ...

mirrer, who, after gaining long and

two principal figures, would gene.

some such remark as "Maloit, fours:

ever beaux, w'est ce pas" to which a

sepecially "ise would rejoin: "Out, a

sont manyfique!" Then Amelil's wold

hursts of excited applause. Indeed, I

than or so had occasion to observe that t

both gestie and simple, are curaptured

manterly work in which the anatomical'

ment of the English school takes so on son

But let un turn to the Foursons visiters at

lais, and see what it is must attracts their a

The crowd is not marry to large, not by mo

helf, as the Sunday previous, demonstrating
that the curviers do not think that the prival

worth paying for, or that they ant

a time when the exhibition will be

tirely fice. R is unlous to observe

that the purely industrial objects are

there which interest the most, un ese

happen to be of a very orentations share, ser.

articles as Meers. Securic's beautiful boat for

persons, or Meers. Daviel's exquisite porcelat

vice commemoration of the Emeror and Em
visit to the corporation of the City o' Loudon,

enthusiastically admirel; but the mere indust

produce of every day life is, for example, pass

rapidly by for those rare specimens of mosal ea
hibited is the northeast gallery, marked 'Rona,'

by L. Galland. Then, suspended on the west is a

grand tableaux in mosals, representing in colors of

brilliant hoe, the Roman Forum; tabes also intell

with intique stones whose flowers, spimals and go
neral illustrations seem to live under your e.e.;

there are roses, too, from the variety and beauty of

the stones artistically encomide, and whose value is

almost fabulous, and here it is the true genis of

the Franch people is to be winessed. Feely halp

hake a cluste of meamerized human brings over

such the rway home-ward they talk of art and

and order are said. But I suspect

Affairs in the Crimea—Striking Differences between English and French Military Bulletins—Disease in the Crimea—Beath of Dr. Isaac Draper, a Young American Surgeon in the Service of Russia—Horace Greeley and his Paris Troubles—Asseult by the Emperor's Corsivan Detectives on a Young Englishman—Court Scan

dat, de., de.

Two important despatches from General Pelissier, announcing the renewal of the bombardment and the taking of several of the outer works, particularly that of the Mamelon Vert, reached Paris last Friday evening, or the mameion vert, reached Paris last Priday evening, and would have been published in the Monitour the next morning, were it not that sends passages were imper-fectly transmitted by the telegraph, necessitating recti-fications, which were not received until noon on Saturfications, which were not received until noon on Satur-day, when the news was placarded at the Bourse. An additional phrass—nous logons dans let ourrages con-guiz—was afterwards sent to several journals from the Minister of the Interior, with a request to insert it in the second despatch, dated the 7th of June, 11 o'clock P. M. The first despatch was dated the 6th of June, 10 o'clock P. M. Both despatches, revised and corrected, appeared in the Monitour on Sunday morning. Besides the news contained in them, an improbable rumor has arrived that General Morris had cut off the route which leads from Sahastonol to Sunday now a Parakan. The leads from Sebastopol to Simpheropol and Perekop. The despatch of Lord Saglan offers a fresh instance of the difference in style and color between English and Franch military bulletins. It says nothing of the ourrage des curriers declared by Gen. Pelissier to have been taken and occupied by the British troops. It speaks also of "ua known losses"-thus clearly indicating that the losses er as to cause hesitation in stating their real figure. The deadly affairs of the 23d and 24th of May were pomresulted in the occupation of essential positions. But Lord Ragian, in one of his reports, gave a much les exaggerated idea of its importance. In the same report, also, the passage of the Tonermays, which was here considered, for a couple of days, as something decisive. ingularly lost the proportions ascended to it by th

French despatches.

The journals have announced that the cholers and the typhus fever had broken out in the Crimes. The fact is confirmed. But while the choiers has select but few victims, and tends to decrease, the typhus tever threatens to rage more virulently than ever. New ander

typhus fever had broken out in the times. The last is confirmed. But while the choices has saized but few victims, and tends to decrease, the typhus fewer threatings to rage more virulently than ever. New anthethaces have been prepared at Constant nople in anticipation of a lengthened sick list. It was of typhus fewer that Father diroct, ex-confessor of the lats Marsani de Saint Armaud, recently died in furkey.

Disease has not spared the osseged more than the besiegers. With deep personal regret I must conditing be said ittings—which, etc blain, probably, have carried ried to many a fond heart at home—of the death of probable fever of Dr. Jasab Braper, one of the today amendation many a fond heart of the farminar unpresenting, but trustintin and interesting letters of its braper intended by bim only tor his friends, were commended, but the Providence Journal, and Jones is print for averywhere copied, finding militims of readure at the state of the Aliantic. One of Bis letters was a radest and brave—he united in rare perfection the best qualities of a man'y character. No fresh of youthful expandings were directly allowed among values in the London Fines. As antiable as he was nettlegent—as medient sche was a related and brave—he minted in rare perfection the best qualities of a man'y character. No fresh of youthful expandings were directly and the resolution appears to his detant grave and he was nettlegent as motion to avail him the stream of the providence of th

ral; while the sick seas of Mr. Mason has changed the anger of the French government into compassion. The Caban question is not mooted in any print, and it is hoped here that it will be equally buried and torgotten in the United States. The position of public affairs in Europe, and especially in Spain, is such that it is thought prudent not to moot the Gaba question at all, lest the United States might settle it in their own way. There is anystem of espionege practised by the immediate entourage of Donas Christina, now here in Pars, and the American legation is for that purpose closely watched, and even visit ed in a friently manner, by some very distinguished persons in the downger Queon's suite; but of this I suppose the government in Washington is not requiarly not field. Per conira, we have a number of Charges and Consuls here, attending the Exhibition, and exhibiting not field. Per contra, we have a number of Charges and Consuls here, attending the Exhibition, and exhibiting themselves as rare specimens of Mr. Pierce's diplomatic cariosities. They might be grouped into a perfect bouquet of Jew and Gentile, atheist, filibuster, secsestanist and free soiler, and placed in some of the vacant chambers of the American department in the Palais de l'Industrie, by the side of Goodysat's ladis rubber specimens, as a proof of the elasticity of the present administration in Washington. No India rubber, I am sure, has been atretched half as much as Pierce's consisence.

The news from Sasin, as published in the French pa.

The new room spain, as published in the Freedy papers, can hardly be rolled upon. He is certain that the administration of Espa terms is tottering to its graws, and sministration of Espa terms, and impositolity. He has, for the present, an impositolity, He has, for the present and the same of the control of

to say, Spain has been able to impose on the United States. Spain is neither for nor against the allies; she is morely divided between them, with the Cariast fation looking toward Russia and Austria.

What the Allies have Lately Acquired in the Sea of Azoff.

The Guide Maritime dans is Mor d'Azoff gives the following cetails of Tagaacov, against which the successful expectition has just taken place—
The greatest depth of the basin of Tagaacov, situate very nearly at the bottom of the gulf of the Dua, is 10, 11, and 19 feet from the channel of the Percevold, in a conthesest direction to the extremity of the Petrou Chias bask. The soundings gives here are, as all those of the Don almost fictitions, as the lass winds reduce them considerably, and in some places down to zero. Every sort of vessel lies during that period embedded in the muc, and occasionally for a long time. The port owes its foundation to Peter the Great. Even in his time the dimunities of the waters of the Sea of Azoff was remarked, and the present site of Tagaacog was chosen on the dedivity of a promoatory or cape, in the hope that a sufficient anchorage would always be found. The new port acquired at its commencement some commercial importance, but its disedvantages sone better apparent. The long, which embeds here it is diseased by that of the Don at its spok such the south winds been poor of the south of aga come with the such such the foundation of the solf argas come with the such such the foundation of the solf argas come with the such such the foundation to econd the movement. Tagaarog had then a lararitio belonging to it, which diageness vessels bound from that port from seven days' observation, which they performed in front of the Strait of Kertch. But its next the water is not sealed with a foundation to the present cate with below to floring was sea to be crinkable. In the commencement of the present cate is of reshaled by that of the Don at its spoke at the conting and the part of the sea of Azoff when he was not been such as a smalle

Our Yucatan Corresponden BUENA VISTA, Contoy Island, J June 8, 1855. Save Trade with the Yucatan Indians - A New

Settlement—Society in Yucatan.

I avail myself of the departure from this place the American brig Revielle, Capt, Kellogg, owned by Mesars. Hitchcook & Co., of your city, to for-ward you a brief account of the "doings in these parts" during the last three months. Should the strate be deemed worthy of insertion in your valuable journal, I shall endeavor to furnish your paper which communications bereafter, as opportunities offer, and give you some items in regard to the "alave trade," which has been seried on with such states a letaly by a mish reacts from Yucatan to Cube—over 3,000 away been introduced in that island, from the adjoining peninsula, within the last

few months. The arrival of the brig R. at your wharves, loaded with guano and turtle, will be a matter of some in-quiry. Permit me to satisfy the curious, by the inform ation that she is the p'oneer "packet" between New York and this place, where she has been load-ing for the last three weeks, and now awaits a fair wind, to bear from our midst several worthy citizens who go to New York on business connected with

the enterprise.

As regards our new "settlement," you may well suppose, the recent establishment of a "tented fiell" upon the eastern and rocky shore of Contoy Island, which is situated—as a coup d'œil at a chart of the Mexican Gulf will convince you—some nine miles from the east coast of Yucatan, and within danger ous proximity to the Gam of the Antilles, has served to put the Havannians on the qui vive. As the sud-den and unexpected appearance of this "shalmut" built village has given rise to various and unfounded den and unexpected appearance of this "shaimst" built village has given rise to various and unfousded apeculations, I have presumed to lay before you so ne few facts connected with the founding and mush room growth of our city (which is now composed of different from all quarters of the globe) on this heretofore little known and desolate island. It is very probable that the numerous incidents connected with the foundation of R-me and Carthage, familiar to almost every schoolboy, would not have reached modern times but for the subsequent greatness which those cities attained; then, in this age of progress and printing, who can see even with "orophetic eye." the future destinies of our prosparous little place, which has, even at this early period, become the mark of every curious and microscopic eye." "Veveros," from Havans, and other vessels which have at various times approached the coast, have regarded it with astonishment. The commanding position which it occapies has given to it the name of Buena Vists or Good View. The association of name and "warlike" appearance, combined no doubt with its juxte position to Caba, have erred to invest it with all the horrors of fillbusteriem, and to incur at the same time, all the suspicion and jealousy inherent to our neighbors—the Byaniards.

With a hope that a few brief extracts from a dary of our migratio-hibber may prove of some interest to the reader in "general," and the future designs of the occupants of this place, of pecuniary interest to the reader in "general," and the future designs of the occupants of this place, of pecuniary interest to the e-mercial and agricultural readers in "pavicular," I will commence at the starting point, and shall finish the narrative at some future time, it not permitted to do so row.

The expectation, consisting of three vessels—Eoglish ba k Carthagens, Capt. Cromar; American brig Reville, and Mexican tchooner Josea Fernanbrig Reville, and Mexican tchooner Josea Fernanbrig Reville, and Mexican tchooner Josea Fernanbrig Reville.

partial to their magnifestat material contains the understand the Search of the French press bestew but little attention on the land of the invaders, to prevent being cranading medicine on the immates of the Tulleries and the Search of the States, not to return, has acted like a caloning medicine on the immates of the Tulleries and the Search of the States to the smaller States to which they are not entitled, and without only serves to which they are not entitled. The same they are not entitled, and without only serves to which they are not entitled, and without only serves to will be sent because they are not entitled. The same they are not entitled, and without only serves to will be sent be

Cons quently time does not permit me to car mistakes, and send you a fair capy of part of a I designed sending you.

Fever and Ague—oe Neuvalie Specific.

Many years since the fever and ague prevailed in inference West India bismes, of so virulant a type at carry off great numbers of vections, and to threadens most total expopulation. The government offered large reward for the best remedy, which was obtain by the discovers of the preparation of which I farm the recipe, and which not only cured the discovers of the preparation of which I farm the recipe, and which not only cured the discovers of the preparation of which I farm the recipe, and which not only cured the discovers to completely eradicated it from the system, ensuring the patient against a mewed attack.

In 1841, the residents of Washington City were subjected to the discover as munusual and siarming degree the present Missister, it is two working, who had been reduced to the last stage of weakness by daily attack; his three attending physical pronounced in favor of its trial, and in five days effected a perfect cure it was subsequently administered in more than a thousand cases with like success.

RECIPE - 1 or best London Feruvian bark, 1/2 on powder gentian and 8 drops oll of wormwood, either made into 15 equal pills, or what is preferable, mired with wine glas see of water, claret or nort, in a bottle.

One fill or one else glass to be taken fasting; an incasting the control of the control of the proper one dispect in it or ether light food; at seven o'clock at hypill or wine glass of medicine, and an hour atterward light rupper. The bottle must be well shahen befur along each close.

The chilis will usually be broken on the second day but preservance through the differen doese is necessaring order to eradicate the disease from the system. The medicine must not be taken fasting; an its diet must be actively observed, and the appetits, whic frequently becomes ravenous, must be resuranted durit to fire the first of preservation must be made up by

New Patents Immed.

List of Patents issued from the United States Pate Office for the west ending June 19, 1855—each beart that date:

Jos Adams, of Fairhaven, Vt., for improvement in stone saving machines.

Horstio Aden, of New York, N. Y., for two-moticone valves

Avery Babbett, of Auburn, N. Y., for machine for citing irregular forms.

Urah Resdee, of Oakland, Mich., for in-

ploughs.

Jan P. Fennell, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improved c screen.
Geo Fetter and Joe. L. Pennock, of Holmesburg, P. for machine for cutt ng the inside hold of shevel handb Arsmus reach, of Waterbury, Ct., for improvement in rprings for himses, &c.

Abram C. Fanates, of West Philadelphia, Pa., for provement in scalbolus
Robert R Gray, of Crawfordsville, Ind., for improvent expanding bloos for herse collars.

Stephen Gorson and Fradicis Mouris, of Crawford coin ty, Pa., for improved stump machine.

Geo W. Hildreth, of Lockport, N. X., for improvement in doors.

Orris C. Hall, of Malone, N. Y., for Improvement in doors.

doors.
Robert M. Kerrison, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improved planofort action. of Philadelphia, Pa., for improved planofort action.

John L. Kite, of Pailadelphia, Pa., for improved hot air furnace.

Joseph H. Marston, of Philadelphia, Pa., for apparatus for tasing stereoscopic potographs.

Fehr Miller, of New Yorn, N. Y., for improvement fastenings for carpets.

Jeans Player Molliers, of Lucas I was a comparated machine for cytian-leader fate at my fat best and most machine for cytian-leader fate at my fat best and most machine.

Jense Fiere Mellice, or 1 200 packing for outline declared in France only 22 1850.

Jonal Newton, of New York, N. I., for method of securing outlers to retary discs.

Royal Farce, of Pitcher, N. Y., for machine or cutting locks and spering ends of wooden hoops.

W. D. Parker, of New York, N. Y., for improved. Fallows. W. D. Parker, of New York, N. Y., for improved Pahouse.
David Pierce, of Woodstock, Vt., for machine for you affecturing wood-in ware.
David & J. R. Polioch, of Lancaster, Pa., for fan his Lovell F. Richardson, of Worcester, Mass., for an Landles for chasse.
John Richardson, of Buckeystown, Md., for impression in producing intermittent accollegation of me in harvesters, raise, &c.
Barrison D. Reynolds, of Pendiston, Ind., for impression because.

Barrison D. Reynolds, of Pendlaton, Ind., for impression to cleaners.

John W. Rarsell, of Springfield, Mann., for impressionable for turning econtries.

James selby, of Lancaster, Ohio, for improvement seed drills.

Albert S. Southworth and Josiah J. Hawse, of Bester Mass., for apparatus for moving stereoscopic picture Streets Streets, of Boston, Mass., for imprevent in rotary anguine.

Peter Ten Ryck, of New York, N. Y., for impreved selecting brake for vehicles.

Walliam Thompson, of Nashville, Tenn, for self-op-

acting brake for rehicles.

Wallam Thompson, of Nashville, Tenn , for self op ating circular gate.

Lavi Iili, of Sandusky, Obio, for improved brick.

Charles F. Thomas, of Taunton, Mass., for improvement in steam boilers.

Albert M Waterhouse, of New York, N. Y., for

ment in steam boilers.

Albert M Waterhouss, of New York, N. Y., for a provement is hose couplings.

Alva Worden, of Ypsinanti, Mich., for improvement in joints of stave pipes.

Jesse N. Belles, of Philadelphia, Pa, needgar to B. Ocherbausen, of Bartimore, Md., for improvement in joint of pipes for attestan wells.

George L. Dulaney, of Mount Jackson. Vs. needgar Reusean Allen, of Shenamdoah county, Vs. for improvement in the manufacture of artificial stone. Patanted in England, Md. Marvin S. Otts, of Boshester, N. Y. assignor to Charle Rumley, of same piace, for improvement in machine to boring cylinders.

leane H. Steer, of Winchester, Vs., assignor to Henry Carter of Pittsburg, Pa., for improvement in machine in the country of the country of the provement in machine in the country of the country of the provement in machine in the country of the country of the country of the provement in machine in the country of the cou

STOPPAGE OF LETTERS—OPINION OF THE UNITER STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL.—H. D. Bacon, a member of the firm of Page & Sacon, of St. Louis, and also of that of Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, applied to the Postmas'er General for an order to the deputy Postmaster of the city of New York, that all the correspondence of the firm in San Francisco, addressed their neveral agents in the Alantic and Western States and daily expected in New York by the steamer bringing the multi from San Francisco, should be delivered birm. H. D. Bacon. Held—

1. The writer of a letter has no such general property in it, as to entitle him in every case to recision while in creation.

2. Exceptional cases may letter in the analogy of the cases of stop; by the law merchant.

3. All such cases are exceptional, each deposition of the listue of the order asked in this case of Postmaster General.